

Instructional Objectives / Learning Outcomes
DMP 775, Veterinary Clinical Pathology
Department of Diagnostic Medicine/Pathobiology
College of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State University

Chapter 15: Exocrine pancreas and intestine

276. If given appropriate values for serum TLI, cobalamin, folate, or xylose concentrations,
- a. List or classify abnormalities using appropriate terms.
 - b. Propose appropriate ideas or conclusions (i.e., diseases, syndromes, or pathologic states) that might cause the defined abnormalities.
 - c. Based on your conclusions or ideas, explain the pathogenesis of each defined abnormality if the abnormality could be caused by the disorder.
277. List and recognize the appropriate methods of handling and processing samples for the analysis of TLI, folate, and cobalamin concentrations.
278. List the two major processes that produce increased serum TLI concentration.
279. Explain and recognize the pathogenesis of increased [TLI] that may be found in the following conditions.
- a. Pancreatic disease
 - b. Physiologic processes
 - c. Renal disease
 - d. Dehydration
280. List the process that produces a decreased serum TLI concentration.
281. Explain and recognize the pathogenesis of decreased [TLI] that may be found in pancreatic disease.
282. Explain and recognize the diagnostic differences between a [TLI] concentration and pancreatic lipase immunoreactivity (not in FVCP).
283. List the two major processes that produce decreased serum cobalamin concentration.
284. Explain and recognize the pathogenesis of decreased serum cobalamin concentration that may be found in the following conditions.
- a. EPI
 - b. Intestinal bacterial overgrowth
 - c. Inherited defect in giant schnauzers and border collies
285. List the two major processes that produce increased serum folate concentration.
286. Explain and recognize the pathogenesis of increased serum folate concentration that may be found in the following conditions.
- a. EPI
 - b. Intestinal bacterial overgrowth
 - c. Parenteral supplementation
287. List the major process that produces decreased serum folate concentration.
288. Explain and recognize the pathogenesis of decreased serum folate concentration that may be found in the following conditions.
- a. Intestinal disease
 - b. Packer fan
289. Explain how cobalamin deficiency may produce a clinical disorder that appears to be due to a folate deficiency but the serum folate concentration is WRI.
290. Explain the reasons (*processes*) that produce a flat xylose absorption curve.

291. If given appropriate values for serum TLI, cobalamin, folate, or xylose concentrations, and other supportive information or laboratory data, recognize data that are consistent with:
- a. EPI
 - b. Proximal small intestinal mucosal disease
 - c. Distal small intestinal mucosal disease
 - d. Small intestine bacterial overgrowth
 - e. Acute pancreatitis
 - f. Decreased GFR
 - g. Parenteral administration of cobalamin or folate
292. Extra credit: other methods of evaluating digestive or absorptive functions (p. 517-8)